

**An Article of Clothing with a Novel Attachment Means****Technical Field**

This invention relates to an article of clothing which is supported on the wearer's body by one or more extensions adapted to enter a bodily orifice.

**Background of Invention**

People wear clothing for three principal reasons:

- (1) To protect themselves from the environment,
- (2) to insure decency, and
- (3) To respond to the dictates of fashion.

To accomplish any of these purposes, it is vital that the garments do not fall off of one's body. And for that to be insured, they must have a certain degree of mechanical integrity internally, and they must be made in some fashion that permits taking advantage of various anatomical features of a person's body in one way or another.

There have been, to date, only four general methods used, singly or in combination, to accomplish this vital task of keeping garments on the wearer's body. These methods may be termed wrapping, clamping, draping, and gluing. The present invention presents a fifth technique for securing garments on the wearer's body—one that is particularly appropriate for use in swimwear and underwear, but which may also find utility in many other types of garment.

The purposes for holding garments on one's body are, as stated above, to protect one from the environment, to insure decency, and to conform to (or rebel against) the dictates of fashion. And, of course, to avoid losing them altogether.

Decency is a term that varies by culture. But in almost all cultures the minimum requirements include covering the external genitalia [penis and testicles for men, and vaginal lips for women], plus the anus. In many cultures women are also required to cover their breasts (at least the nipples and areolas). Some cultures require more coverage than this minimum, but for swimwear and underwear in particular, any such additional coverage is fast becoming optional.

Perhaps the closest approach to the minimum required coverage is provided by one or another variation of what is commonly termed a thong. This is a well-known variation on the bikini in which most of the back panel of the bottom is removed, and in the most extreme versions

includes only a narrow strap connecting the bottom of the front panel down underneath the crotch and up to the waist band. One problem with this sort of garment is that if the front panel is sufficiently narrow to barely cover the external genitalia and anus, it may well slip off of those areas.

Like all swimsuits before them, the bikini, thong, and other similar swimsuit designs depend primarily on the principle of wrapping and also, to the extent that the material is stretchy, on clamping to keep the suit on the wearer's body. With this new invention, truly minimal decency-providing coverage can be achieved without the risk of any inadvertent indecent exposure.

### **Brief Summary of Invention**

In accordance with the principles of the present invention, garments can be made such that they include one or more extension(s) of a design that permits the extension to be inserted into a bodily orifice or into more than one orifice at once. Any article of apparel, of any design, that utilizes this new technique, namely an extension of the garment which is inserted into one of the wearer's bodily orifices to assist in keeping it on the wearer's body, is included within the scope of this invention. An additional aspect of the present invention is the provision of a means for insuring appropriate hygienic practices when using garments incorporating such an extension (or extensions).

### **Definitions:**

For the purposes of this disclosure the terms "article of clothing" and "garment" shall be considered synonymous terms.

Similarly, in the context of this disclosure, "extension" and "insert" shall be considered synonymous terms.

Further, in the context of this disclosure, any mention of "fabric" shall be construed to include any woven or non-woven material, of natural or man-made origin including cloth, plastic film or sheeting, leather, metal mesh, paper or any other material from which a garment may be made. This material may be opaque, translucent, semi-transparent, or clear, and may have any desired color or pattern.

Finally, in this disclosure, any mention of a "band", "collar," "cuff," "cord," "chain," or "strap" shall be construed to include all of the others, any of which may be constructed of any of the materials mentioned under the definition of "fabric" or

other materials (such as a linked chain) which may serve the necessary mechanical purpose of holding together the garment segments at either end of the band. Such a band may further be either inextensible or stretchy to any desired degree that may serve the purposes of the garment design.

#### Inserts and Frames (or Frame-Insert Combinations)

In order to attach the insert to the garment, to insure that it keeps a prescribed geometrical relationship to the portion of the garment immediately surrounding the insert, and to insure that at least that portion of the garment maintains a desired shape and relationship to the wearer's body it can be useful to attach the insert to a somewhat stiff frame (or one might make the insert a part of a single piece serving both as frame and as insert). Whether it is attached to a frame or directly to the fabric comprising the garment, the insert may be retained in the bodily orifice in any of three ways.

- (1) The insert may be held in place or clamped by the muscles and/or tissues surrounding the orifice, thus preventing it from easily being withdrawn, and thereby preventing the garment at the point of the insert's attachment from moving laterally on a wearer's body.
- (2) The insert may be "hooked" into the orifice, and kept there by its shape and that of any attached frame, combined with forces applied to the insert from the remainder of the garment, which forces must be such as to pull on the insert sideways (rather than in or out of the orifice), and which motion is then prevented by the hooked shape of the insert; or
- (3) The insert may be "snapped" into the orifice. The meaning of "snapped" in this context is that during the entry into (or withdrawal from) the orifice either the insert or the orifice changes (or both may change) shape sufficiently to let the insert pass freely, and after it is in place, those parts return to a shape (or shapes) that do not permit the insert to pass out of the orifice easily. In this way the bodily orifice and the surrounding musculature and skin work together with the insert much as the two parts of a conventional snap work together to create a secure, yet detachable bond. Clamping of the insert by the muscles surrounding the orifice is not, in this instance, essential—although it may also occur.

Depending on the design of the garment and the insert (and the frame, if one is used), any combination of the above means for retaining the insert in the bodily orifice may be used.

#### **Method for Assuring Hygienic Usage**

In another aspect the present invention also relates to a method for insuring appropriate hygienic usage of the disclosed garment is the inclusion in the design of each insert of a provision for an (optional) insert cover that can be easily removed from the insert and replaced by a fresh insert cover when the insert is out of the wearer's body. By making the insert cover impermeable, its presence during the wearing of the garment would substantially prevent soiling of the garment insert by bodily fluids or excretions. If the insert cover is washable, it could be removed and cleaned between wearings of the garment. Or if the insert cover is disposable, it could easily be discarded and replaced between wearings. Furthermore, if the insert is prelubricated, it may facilitate the insert's insertion into (and removal from) the wearer's body.

It will be particularly important for stores to provide disposable insert covers for pre-purchase trials of garments created using this invention. The insert covers could be made in a variety of materials, colors, and patterns to satisfy users' desires, to meet desired price points, and to let the users make another "fashion statement" in addition to that made by the garment with which it is used.

#### **Brief Description of the Several Drawings**

Figure 1(a) shows one particular design for the ultimately minimal woman's swimsuit bottom (or underpants) utilizing this invention as the principal means of garment attachment. In this particular embodiment the garment extension is meant for insertion into the woman's vagina, although an anal insert could be used (instead of, or in addition to the vaginal insert). The fabric comprising the garment itself is rendered here and in Figures 2 and 6 as semi-transparent, to reveal the details of the frame and insert more fully. Figure 1(b) depicts an enlarged view of the insert portion of the garment shown in Figure 1(a).

Figure 2(a) shows the equivalent swimsuit or underpants for a man. Here the insert is, of necessity, designed for insertion into the anus. Figure 2(b) shows an enlarged view from above of the insert portion of the garment shown in Figure 2(a).

Figures 3(a) and 3(b) show several variant forms for the frame, in each case intended for use with a separable insert.

Figures 4(a) through 4(j) show several variant forms for a vaginal insert, including several different functional features that might be added to the basic design.

Figures 5(a) and 5(b) show how an insert cover can be retained on (and removed from) the insert shown in Figures 1 and 4(a), as one example of this procedure.

Figure 6 shows a variation on the garment shown in Figure 1, wherein a front panel and a waist-encircling cord is added.

Figure 7 shows a woman's minimal-coverage one-piece swimsuit, primarily intended for sunbathing or posing, rather than for vigorous exercise.

Figure 8 shows a variation of the swimsuit in Figure 7, in this case adapted for more vigorous activity.

Figure 9 shows a more modest version of the preceding women's swimsuits, in this case for a woman who desires to cover her buttocks and more of her chest, but as little else as possible.

Figure 10 shows a woman's truly backless sun dress utilizing the new means of attachment disclosed herein.

Figure 11 shows a man's backless slacks and shirt utilizing the new means of attachment disclosed herein.

Figure 12 shows a headdress utilizing the new means of attachment disclosed herein.

Like components of the various embodiments herein are designated by the same numerals in all the figures to facilitate comparisons between those figures.

## **Detailed Description of the Invention**

In this section I describe in detail several preferred embodiments of my invention, and I also mention several additional useful embodiments. Further, I detail here some of the benefits of using this invention in these ways.

### **Swimsuits and Underpants**

One particular class of embodiments of the invention are garments intended for use as swimsuits or underpants. In these embodiments, the orifice to be used would be one's anus, or—in the case of a woman—her vagina and/or her anus. In this class of embodiments the frame can usefully be extended to (partially) wrap around the pelvis from a small distance above the pubis to just behind the anus—thereby insuring the wearer's decency, since—as long as the frame is covered with a sufficiently opaque fabric and surrounds the bodily regions that must be

covered—it is impossible for the garment to slip and reveal those regions in an indecent manner if the insert is firmly retained within the bodily orifice(s). This is in sharp contrast to the case for a conventional, minimally-coverage swimsuit or underpants design.

In certain versions of this class of embodiments, the insert can be hooked into the orifice with the other aspects of the garment's design supplying the force necessary to keep the insert hooked in place. In other versions of this class of embodiments, the insert could be snapped or gripped within the orifice for even greater security.

*Figures 1(a) and 1(b)*

Figures 1(a) and 1(b) shows an ultimately minimal-coverage woman's swimsuit bottom 15 created in accordance with the principles of this invention. Figure 1(a) shows an overview of the entire swimsuit (or underpants). Figure 1(b) shows a close-up of the insert region, to better reveal the details. The extension 22 is for vaginal insertion, and it attaches by snapping onto a semi-rigid frame 10 at vaginal-insert attachment region 12 in frame 10. In use, the frame extends rearward past the wearer's anus. The front end of the frame 10 preferably extends forward and up, conforming to the front of the wearer's pelvis, ending just past the pubis. The frame surrounds the wearer's vaginal lips and anus, and it bears on the front and crotch surfaces of the pelvis plus (only behind the legs) a portion of the inner surfaces of the buttocks. Preferably, it does not bear on the inside of the wearer's legs. The frame is covered by a fabric 40—rendered here as if semi-transparent, in order to show more clearly the frame and insert details. The fabric 40 makes up the visible portion of the garment 15, which thus appears to be quite like a normal swimsuit, albeit a very small one with no obvious means of support.

The particular design shown here has an insert 22 that preferably is separable from the frame 10 by detaching hooks 26 (see Figure 4(a), for example) from the attachment region 12 of frame 10. The frame 10 serves both to attach the insert 22 to the garment 15, and to shape the garment around the relevant portions of the woman's pelvis, while the insert 22 anchors the garment 15 to the wearer's body. Preferably, the insert 22 has provision for attaching an insert cover 42 by means of a pair of hooks 28 (see Figure 4(a)).

The shape of the insert 22 shown here is merely suggestive of the actual shape. The insert may be of any shape adapted to be received and held in the intended bodily orifice. Likewise, the frame, preferably made of stainless steel wire or of a rubber or plastic material, may have a different cross-sectional shape and/or may include stiffening cross-members. The base of the

insert 22 preferably has hooks 26 which grip the frame at its attachment regions 12. The frame 10 and insert 22 may be attached together in a different manner, or they may be constructed as a single-piece assembly. The present invention covers all such variations on the embodiment so long as the frame-insert assembly functions in a similar manner.

If the frame 10 can be readily removed from the fabric covering, several benefits can be obtained which are of interest especially to people wishing to wear multiple garments of this type while traveling. These include (a) ease of cleaning all the parts separately, (b) interchangeable coverings—which implies being able to carry a multitude of swimsuits, underpants, or other garments with only one frame 10 and its insert 22, in a very small space, at low cost, and with minimal weight. Not all the covering fabric forms need be of the same design—for example, the various garments shown in Figures 1(a), 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 can all use the same frame as the one depicted in Figure 1(a).

Since the suit depicted in Figure 1(a) has only the one point of attachment to the body, it is important that it maintain its shape and that it remain in a fixed orientation relative to the extension 22. The design of the frame, its partial wrapping of the pelvis, and its manner of attachment to the insert together provide these features.

*Figures 2(a) and 2(b)*

Figure 2(a) shows a simple variation 16 of the garment design shown in Figure 1(a) to permit its use by either a man or a woman. Here the insert 21 is designed to go into the wearer's anus. The fabric covering 40 may be extended downward, as shown here, in order to accommodate the male external genitalia. The frame may (optionally) be extended upward on the front of the pelvis to a height above the end of the penis when it is engorged. Figure 2(b) shows a close-up view of the insert 21 from above, revealing how it is clamped onto the frame 10 at the anal insert attachment regions 11, and also showing the hooks 26 which are, as was the case for the vaginal insert 22, preferably provided to permit attaching an insert cover.

The designs shown in Figures 1(a) and 2(a) can be used for underwear as easily as for swimwear. They also are the foundation for many other garments one can make using this invention, such as those shown in Figures 7 through 11.

*Figure 3(a) and 3(b)*

Figure 3(a) shows the three variations of the frame 10 used in the garments 15 and 16 shown in Figures 1(a) and 2(a), respectively. The left-hand and middle versions have anal insert attachment regions 11. The middle and right versions have vaginal insert attachment regions 12. The left-hand version would be used for a man's garment, while any of them could be used for a woman's garment—with the only differences being that the left-hand one would require her to use an anal insert; the middle one would permit her to use either an anal or a vaginal insert, or both at once; and the right-hand one would require her to use a vaginal insert.

Figure 3(b) shows—at a much smaller scale than Figure 3(a)—an extended fabric-covered frame (17) that could be used to create backless slacks, such as those shown in Figure 11. The fabric-covered frame (and its anal insert) start out very much like that shown in Figure 2(a), but each of the upper corners of the frame is, in this case, extended upward along the line joining the leg to the pelvis, and at the top of the leg it is wrapped around the side of the pelvis and then it turns up toward the waist for a short distance at the midline of the side.

*Figure 4(a) through 4(j)*

Figure 4(a) shows a top view of just the lower portion (24 in the Figure 4(b)) of insert 22. Indicated on this figure is a cross-section line A. The remaining figures in this group, Figures 4(b) through 4(j), show cross-section views taken on the cross-section line A of several variant forms for the vaginal insert 22, each such view demonstrating some alternative functional features that could be provided.

Figure 4(b) shows the insert 22 used in the garment 15 shown in Figure 1. This insert has a solid bulbous part 23 at the top, formed of a soft, squishy material. The remainder of the insert 24 is formed of a harder material. The top portion 23 is preferably bonded to an upward extending portion 25 of the bottom part 24. Either or both of these materials might be made from a rubber or some suitable plastic. The surfaces of both parts should be smooth, and washable to avoid any possibility of damage to the wearer, as well as to make washing the insert easy, and to assure that it will be unlikely to retain harmful microorganisms. The bottom portion 24 provides not only the support for the bulbous top, but also has hooks 26 to attach the insert to the frame, and hooks 28 to capture the insert cover's bottom ring (see Figure 5(a)). The hooks 26 incorporate channels 27 into which the wire comprising frame 10 in its region 12 snaps. The hooks 28 incorporate channels 29 into which the insert cover ring snaps (see Figure 5(a)). The



flaring at the base of the top portion 23 helps keep the wearer from contacting the hard bottom portion 24 directly. Notice that this design allows ample clearance for the external vaginal lips.

Figure 4(c) shows a similar insert 22, but in this case the top portion 23 contains a cavity 30. This cavity may, optionally, have fluid communication with the outside via a vent channel 31 to allow it more easily to be compressed for insertion and removal. Preferably this insert 22 includes a valve 32 which can be opened or permitted to snap closed, thus closing off the fluid communication between the channel 31 and the outside. When the valve 32 is held in its open position, the bulb can easily be compressed to facilitate insertion or removal of the insert. When the valve 32 is in its normal (closed) position, the bulb will not easily compress (and thus will stay more securely inside the wearer's body) and it will not get filled with water while the wearer is swimming.

Figure 4(d) shows a similar insert with an upper portion 23 that has a cavity 30. In this case that upper portion 23 also has a water-tight openable and reclosable seal 33. Opening seal 33 permits one to put small items inside the cavity 30, or to remove them from it. Closing seal 33 keeps those items dry and safe while the garment is being worn. This feature would permit the wearer to use this cavity to store, for example, a car key, identification, and some parking meter change, etc.

Figure 4(e) shows a vaginal insert which incorporates a holder 34 on the top of the upper portion 23. This holder could be used to hold temporarily a tampon, medicine dispenser, or other item.

Figure 4(f) shows yet another variation in the design of a vaginal-insert—namely one where the insert merely “hooks” onto the muscular ring surrounding the vaginal opening on one side. This hook is formed from the core 25 of the base 24 being bent to one side and then covered with a soft, squishy material 23. As has been described previously, this design could only be used in a garment that provides the necessary lateral force to keep the hook in place. Figures 6, 7, 8, and 10 show some examples of garment designs that might use such an insert so long as the hook was aimed toward the wearer's front. Figure 9 shows one garment design that would work with the insert having its hook aimed toward the wearer's back.

Figures 4(g) and 4(h) show two views of a vaginal insert 22 which can be manipulated to minimize its width during insertion and removal and adjust it for maximum comfort and security while it is being worn. This embodiment has a number of extensible fingers 35, each of which

ends in a soft pad 36. A mechanism (not shown) can be built into the base 24 for controlling the position of those fingers. In Figure 4(g) the fingers 35 are retracted for easy insertion and removal. In Figure 4(h) the fingers 35 are extended to essentially clamp the insert inside the vagina, without relying on the muscles around the vaginal opening.

Figure 4(i) shows a vaginal insert 22 that incorporates a vibrator 37, battery 38 and switch and speed control 39.

Finally, Figure 4(j) shows a perspective view of an integrated insert and frame 13. This design is similar to that shown in Figure 1(a) and whose insert was detailed in Figure 4(a). Here, however, the base portion 24 the insert 22 and the frame 10 form one integral (inseparable) part. This part may be molded from a single material in one step, or it could be formed from two parts that are permanently bonded to one another. The top portion 23 of the insert 22 is, as before, molded or bonded onto the bottom part 24.

Most, if not all, of the foregoing variations and comments regarding suitable materials, and optional features for vaginal inserts also apply to anal inserts, although anal inserts would preferably have a narrower shape both in the portion that extends within the body, and in the portion attaching to the frame.

#### *Figure 5(a) and 5(b)*

Figure 5(a) shows how an insert cover 42 may be attached to an insert (here shown as a vaginal insert 22, but optionally an anal insert 21) and, when desired, easily removed. The insert cover 42 consists of two integral parts 43 and 44. Most of the insert cover is comprised of a fabric 43 that covers the bulk of the insert 22 or 21. The material selected for the fabric covering 43 may be a stretchy rubber-like material, such as is used in a condom, or it may be a more conventional woven or non-woven fabric material that may not stretch appreciably, yet one that is also impermeable to water or any bodily fluid or excretion. At the base of the fabric part 43 there is permanently attached thereto a ring of semi-rigid material 44 that can be snapped into the channels 29 in the hooks 28 in the base 24 of the insert 22 or 21 (see also Figure 4(a)). Also shown here are the outer hooks 26 that snap onto the attachment regions 12 or 11 of frame 10.

Figure 5(a) shows the insert cover 42 snapped securely in place. Figure 5(b) shows how first simply squeezing the base ring 44 by pushing in on the front and back sides allows one to pop the insert cover 43 off of the hooks 28, after which one can lift insert cover from the insert. (The two arrows numbered I and II show the directions of the forces on the front of the ring in each of

these two steps.) While the cover could be made of a stretchy material, it need not be, since a loosely-fitted insert cover will still be retained in place securely once its base ring 44 has been snapped into the hooks 28 on the insert base. And a loosely-fitted cover will, be easier to put on and take off of the insert.

**Figure 6**

Figure 6 shows a variation on the woman's swimsuit bottom or underpants 15 shown in Figure 1(a). Here the frame-covering fabric 40 has an additional panel 50 that extends upward from the front of the frame 10 to a waist-encircling cord 52. From the front this garment 3 looks very much like a conventional bikini bottom. From the rear it looks like nothing but a belt or waist chain. This design of woman's swimsuit bottom could be combined with a conventional bikini top, or in locations where breast coverage is not required, it could be used by itself. A simple variation of the shape of the fabric 40 covering the frame, similar to that shown in Figure 2(a), would allow a man's version to be created as well.

**Figure 7**

Figure 7 shows a woman's minimal-coverage full "one-piece" swimsuit 4. Here the minimal swimsuit bottom 15, shown in Figures 1(a) and 1(b), is attached by stretchy cords 53 to two breast cups 54 shown here as covering little more than the nipples and areolas. Those cups are then connected to one another by another cord 55 that encircles the wearer's neck. From the rear, a suit of this design 4 looks like nothing more than a necklace.

**Figure 8**

Figure 8 shows a variation on the suit in Figure 7—again based on the woman's minimal swimsuit bottom 15, shown in Figure 1. Here the cords 53 that connect the bottom with the breast cups 54 pass first around the back of the wearer's torso. This gives this suit 5 far more mechanical stability than suit 4, and thus makes it possible for the wearer to engage in vigorous activity such as swimming or playing beach volleyball with no fear of losing the decency-mandated bodily coverage. If the cords 53 are—at least for the portion of them that pass around the rear of the torso—transparent plastic straps, this design 5 will still give the appearance from the rear of total nudity. And since the cords 53 do not need to vary in length nearly as much as the cords 53 in the suit 4 shown in Figure 7, they could well be inextensible transparent plastic

straps, with all necessary length adjustment taken up either in a short coupling between the straps and the bottom 15, or in the neck-encircling cord 55.

**Figure 9**

Figure 9 shows a somewhat more modest one-piece swimsuit 6 based on the present invention. In this design, which again begins with the woman's minimal swimsuit bottom 15 shown in Figures 1(a) and 1(b), the fabric covering of the frame 40 is extended upward from the rear end of the frame with a fabric panel 51 that covers the buttocks—much as a conventional bikini swimsuit bottom does—and which then splits into two parts 56 that connect that rear panel 51 to a more modest bodice 57 that resembles, in front, an ordinary bare midriff shirt, but without buttons and with tails which are the connecting portions 56. In the back, instead of a normal shirt back, this garment has merely two, small straps 58 that surround each shoulder, connecting to the side and top of each bodice portion. The tension of the stretchy connecting parts 56 will insure that the garment stays on the wearer's shoulders, while the vaginal (or anal) insert(s) insures that the bottom stays firmly in place.

**Further Discussion of Garments Using Anal and/or Vaginal Inserts**

One important point that has been glossed over so far is the matter of proper sizing of the frame and insert for each wearer. Most likely garments utilizing this invention will have to be sold in two-dimensional sizes, similar to that used for shoes. One dimension of size corresponds to the wearer's body size. Mainly this means the frame must be sized with a width that will just fit in the space between the legs and pass outside of the external genitalia, and of a length that covers the anus in the rear and wraps comfortably upward around the front of the pelvis. The second dimension of size specifies the insert size, which may vary even for people with similar overall body sizes. Young people will take fairly small inserts. Sexually active women may need a slightly larger size in vaginal inserts, while women who have born multiple children may require a somewhat larger size. Similarly, the anal insert size that is comfortable and secure will likely vary among individuals based not only on their overall body size, but also on what else they have inserted into their anuses in the past.

If the insert and frame are separate items this two-dimensional sizing can easily be accommodated with two, independent sets of frames and inserts. If the volume of garments sold

is sufficient, it may be feasible to create unitary frame-and-insert assemblies in a range of two-dimensional sizes, as is now done with shoes, pantyhose, and many other garments.

Underwear and swimwear made using this invention has some unique advantages. Since the garments need not encircle either the legs or the pelvis, it is possible to put them on and off without having to lift one leg, and without having to pass them over one's feet. This means that in a public restroom, the wearer could remove the garment to utilize the facilities and then replace the garment, all without risking getting the garment dirty off the floor or one's feet, and without risking falling over from having to raise either of one's legs off the floor.

Underwear made using this invention has the additional advantage of make it possible to create outfits that are even more fully free of any "visible panty line" (VPL). To many fashion-conscious men and women, this would be one of the major selling points for this sort of undergarment.

#### Other Types of Garment Utilizing the Present Invention

The present invention can also be used to create other kinds of special-purpose garments. The remaining figures show just a few of the possibilities.

#### *Figure 10*

Figure 10 shows a truly backless sun dress 7. Here the front of the dress 60 is held in place by a stretchy panel that connects from the waist seam 61 to the top of the front of a bottom part 15 similar to the woman's minimal swimsuit bottom shown in Figures 1(a), 1(b), and 6. The bottom in this embodiment preferably has a stretchy front panel extension 50 (see Figure 6) which extends upward from the bottom 15 and attaches to the dress 60 at its waist seam 61, instead of being attached to a cord as is shown in Figure 6. The tension of the stretchy panel 50 allows the dress 60 to remain securely on the wearer's body even though it is only held at the top by narrow straps 62 that pass around the shoulders, connecting each side of the bodice to its top, but not connecting left and right sides of the dress as does the back in more conventional dress designs. The bottom part 15 and stretchy panel 50 serve to anchor the dress to the wearer's body, thus holding the top firmly in place as well as preventing the front from falling away from the body when the wearer bends forward. And the bottom part 15 also provides acceptable decency through its coverage of the external genitalia and anus, even when it can be seen from the rear if the wearer bends forward.

*Figure 11*

Figure 11 shows how the present invention could similarly be used to create backless slacks 8 and a backless shirt 9 for a man (shown here) or a woman. Here the slacks 64 are attached to a bottom portion 17 consisting of a fabric-covered frame with anal insert 21 as shown in Figure 3(b). The waistband 65 is attached at its ends to the upper tips of the frame in part 17. Transparent plastic straps 66, and cuffs 67 connect around the back of each leg and serve to hold the legs of the slacks onto the wearer's legs as he (or she) walks, sits, or otherwise moves around. The shirt 63 is held at the top by a collar 68 and vestigial shoulder straps 69.

*Figure 12*

Figure 12 shows a completely different application of the present invention. Here the garment is a headdress and the orifices into which the garment extensions are inserted are the ear canals.

Conventional designs for large headdresses fall into two classes. In the first, the wearer must have very short hair. A scarf is tied tightly around the skull, and the headdress is built upon this foundation. Headdresses of this type are limited in size, and the wearer must not move his or her head and neck too much or too quickly, lest the headdress fall off or slip out of place.

The second type of headdress is built upon an armature that wraps around the torso and extends up behind the neck to the headdress. This sort of design implies that the wearer must always hold his or her neck straight up. But it does relieve the wearer of the requirement of having only very short hair, as well as transferring the weight of the headdress to the torso.

The present design provides most of the advantages of the previous designs, while removing most of their limitations. Here the headdress 19 is built upon a base that resembles a thin but rigid plastic helmet 70. This helmet has "feet" that extend inward to bear on the back, sides, and top of the skull, plus two flexible arms 71 that extend downward in front of the ears. At the ends of these arms are extensions 72 that enter the ear canal of the wearer. By providing a small through hole in each insert, nearly normal hearing can be maintained. If the helmet 70 (and its arms 71 and ear extensions 72) are made of a transparent plastic, it will be very nearly impossible to see, and thus the headdress 19 will appear simply to sit on top of the head and move with it, with no visible means of support.

With both the ear canal anchorages and the feet bearing on the skull at several places on top, sides, and back, the helmet is securely held in place, relative to the skull. This will be so, even if the wearer makes quite vigorous movements, including tipping the head forward, back, or to the

sides by quite a substantial amount. Thus the wearer can dance quite freely while wearing even rather large and elaborate headdresses. Finally, since the helmet arms are flexible, simply bending them outwards permits the entire headdress to be easily and quickly be lifted off or lowered into place. Further, this design permits the wearer to have a full head of hair, since its feet extend inward through the hair, and the headdress's stability doesn't depend on a tight wrapping of the skull.

#### Not All Embodiments Have Been Described

The foregoing descriptions cover a number of exemplary embodiments of the present invention, but it is not an exhaustive listing of all possible embodiments. Therefore, whereas many additional variations and modifications will now readily occur to one skilled in the art, all such suitable modifications or variations are to be considered as falling within the scope of this invention.